

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs appearing on page 13, lines 2, 3, 10 and 11 of the specification as follows:

In the embodiment of FIG. 7, the WCDMA stack functions 716 implemented using the processor [[916]]718 include the bearer-specific functions MAC, RIJC, PDCP, BMC and RRC. In like manner the processor [[916]]718 is used to implement the common stack functions 720, which in WCDMA-based configurations would include NAS functions. Finally, the WCDMA baseband co-processor 704 is responsible for all WCDMA-related "Layer 1" or physical layer functions.

Again referring to FIG. 7, prudent engineering design suggests that the additional processing burden placed upon the processor 718 as a consequence of the addition of a WCDMA bearer should be evaluated. As an initial matter, the processing overhead associated with execution of the bearer-specific WCDMA stack module 716 is considered. For example, assuming that the bearer-specific WCDMA stack module 716 with WCDMA stack function [[716]], GSM stack functions 622, and GPRS stack functions 624 collectively require 30 MIPS of processing power, the processing activity of the processor 718 is profiled below in Table I.

Please amend the paragraphs appearing on page 15, line 14 of the specification as follows:

Referring now to FIG. 9, there is shown a tri-mode wireless terminal platform 900 10 configured to provide both GSMIGPRS, WCDMA and wireless local area network (WLAN) bearer services. As a consequence of the high peak data rates characterizing various WLAN protocols (e.g., IEEE 802.11), in the embodiment of FIG. 9 the protocol stratum 508 is seen to be implemented across a host baseband processor platform 901 and a WLAN baseband co-processor [904]704. As shown, the protocol stratum 508 for the WLAN 15 bearer is comprised of a WLAN upper medium access control (MAC) layer 908 executed by a processor 916, and a WLAN lower MAC & physical layer 910 executed by the WLAN baseband co-processor 904. The WLAN upper MAC layer 908 will generally be executed by the host baseband processor platform 901. This bifurcation of the processing of the WLAN MAC layer will generally be desirable in view of the lower processing requirements associated with execution of the WLAN upper MAC layer 908 relative to execution of the WLAN lower MAC & physical layer 910; that is, execution of the WLAN lower MAC (41: physical layer 910 requires relatively more processing power and such execution will thus often be effected using a separate chip. Again, the different data flow characteristics of the

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WLAN upper MAC layer 908 and the WLAN lower MAC & 25 physical layer 910 are accommodated using buffers 920 and 924, respectively.